

## TAK

- As killing as the canker to the rose,  
Or taint worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*
3. Infection.  
A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better  
from the taint of servants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*  
But is no rank, no station, no degree,  
From this contagious taint of sorrow free. *Prior.*
4. A spot; a foil; a blemish.  
Her offence  
Must be of such unnatural degree,  
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection  
Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- Now I  
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure  
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare.*  
My hellhounds shall lick up the draft and filth,  
Which man's polluting sin with taint hath shed  
On what was pure. *Milton.*
- TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection.  
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,  
Could from her taintless body flow. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TA'INTURE. *n. f.* [*tingitura*, Lat. *teinture*, French.] Taint;  
tinge; defilement.  
See here the tainture of thy nest,  
And look thyself be faultless. *Shakespeare.*
- To TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes  
*took*; *taka*, Islandish; *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.]
1. To receive what is offered.  
Then took I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the  
nations to drink. *Jer. xxv. 17.*  
They refuse to take the cup at thine hand to drink. *Jer.*  
Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;  
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus take. *Waller.*  
An honest man may take a knave's advice,  
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*  
Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel. *Philips.*  
Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live,  
And therefore can compassion take and give. *Dryden.*
2. To seize what is not given.  
In fetters on the barking porter ty'd,  
And took him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*
3. To receive.  
No man shall take the nether or upper millstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*
4. To receive with good or ill will.  
For, what we know must be,  
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,  
Take it to heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
I will frown as they pass by, and let them take it as they  
list. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he takes it at  
heart. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks;  
which the bassa took in so good part, that he would not suffer  
his soldiers to enter it. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The king being in a rage, took it grievously that he was  
mocked. *2 Mac. vii. 39.*  
The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, took it  
so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit. *Bacon.*  
A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well taken in  
monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*  
The diminution of the power of the nobility they took  
very heavily. *Clarendon.*  
I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated  
with certainty; but will take it well that I should offer at a  
new thing. *Graunt.*  
If I have been a little pilfering, I take it bitterly of thee to  
tell me of it. *Dryden.*  
The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be  
that which he would take ill, and not follow. *Swift.*
5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprize or artifice.  
Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth  
wheresoever the night taketh him? *Ecclesi. xxxvi. 26.*  
They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them  
abroad, or taking advantage against them in the house. *Clar.*  
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,  
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*
6. To snatch; to seize.  
I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and  
take up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*
7. To make prisoner.  
Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,  
Where we may take him, and disgrace him for it. *Shak.*  
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter taken. *Shak.*  
This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been  
killed. *Acts xxii. 27.*  
They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew  
and took three hundred Janizaries. *Kneller.*
8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.  
More than history can pattern, though devis'd  
And play'd to take spectators. *Shakespeare.*

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- I long  
To hear the story of your life, which must  
Take the ear strangely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- Let her not take thee with her eyelids,  
Yet notwithstanding, taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour,  
he entertained him as became the perion of Richard duke of  
York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- Their song was partial, but the harmony  
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment  
The thronging audience. *Milton.*  
If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more  
when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and  
take the heart. *Decay of Piety.*  
This beauty shines through some mens actions, lets off all  
that they do, and takes all they come near. *Locke.*  
Cleombrotus was to taken with this prospect, that he had  
no patience. *Waller.*
9. To surprize; to catch.  
Wife men are overborn when taken at a disadvantage. *Gallier of Confidence.*
10. To entrap; to catch in a snare.  
Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *2 Cant. xv.*
11. To understand in any particular sense or manner.  
The words are more properly taken for the air or rather  
than the heavens. *Raleigh.*  
You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of  
an holy war. *Bacon's holy War.*  
I take it, and iron brags, called white brags, hath some  
mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*  
Why, now you take me; these are rites  
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:  
These are the motions I would see.  
Give them one simple idea, and see that they take it right,  
and perfectly comprehend it. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Charity taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the  
sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Waller.*
12. To exact.  
Take no usury of him or increase. *Lev. xxv. 36.*
13. To get; to have; to appropriate.  
And the king of Sodom laid unto Abram, give me the  
persons, and take the goods to thyself. *Gen. xiv. 21.*
14. To use; to employ.  
This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely  
before he passes his judgment. *Waller.*
15. To blast; to infect.  
Strike her young bones,  
You taking airs with lameness. *Shakespeare.*
16. To judge in favour of.  
The nicest eye could no distinction make  
Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. *Dryden.*
17. To admit any thing bad from without.  
I ought to have a care  
To keep my wounds from taking air. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
18. To get; to procure.  
Striking stones they took fire out of them. *2 Mac. x. 3.*
19. To turn to; to practise.  
If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their  
relief: if any be subject to vice, or take ill courses, they are  
reproved. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
20. To close in with; to comply with.  
Old as I am, I take thee at thy word,  
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*  
She to her country's use resign'd your sword, *Dryden.*  
And you, kind lover, took her at her word. *Roué's Ambitious Stepmother.*  
I take thee at thy word. *Roué's Ambitious Stepmother.*  
Where any one thought is such, that we have power to  
take it up or lay it by, there we are at liberty. *Locke.*
21. To form; to fix.  
Resolutions taken upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted  
with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*
22. To catch in the hand; to seize.  
He put forth a hand, and took me by a lock of my head. *Esau, viii. 3.*
- I took not arms till urg'd by self defence. *Dryden.*
23. To admit; to suffer.  
Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;  
Now take the mould; now bend thy mind to feel  
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*
24. To perform any action.  
Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and take our re-  
venge on him. *Jer. xx. 10.*  
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and took hold of it  
for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam. vi. 6.*  
Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *2 Cor.*  
Before I proceed, I would be glad to take some breath. *Bacon's holy War.*
- His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,  
but justly observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- Then call'd his brothers,  
And her to whom his nuptial vows were bound; *A long*

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- A long sigh he drew,  
And his voice failing, took his last adieu. *Dryden's Fab.*
- The Sabine Clausus came,  
And from afar, at Dryops took his aim. *Dryden's Æn.*
- Her lovers names in order to run o'er,  
The girl took breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*
- Heighten'd revenge he should have took;  
He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*
- The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to take a  
voyage to Naples. *Addison's Spectator.*
- I took a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*
- The Carthaginian took his seat, and Pompey entered with  
great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*
- I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favour-  
ites, and take vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*
25. To receive into the mind.  
When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took  
knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts iv.*  
It appeared in his face, that he took great contentment in  
this our question. *Bacon.*  
Doctor Moore, in his Ethics, reckons this particular in-  
clination, to take a prejudice against a man for his looks,  
among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a proso-  
polepia. *Addison's Spect. N° 86.*  
A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance  
on lectures, unless he clearly takes up the sense. *Watts.*
26. To go into.  
When news were brought that the French king besieged  
Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to take ship. *Camden.*  
Tygers and lions are not apt to take the water. *Hale.*
27. To go along; to follow; to pursue.  
The joyful short-liv'd news soon spread around,  
Took the same train. *Dryden.*  
Observing still the motions of their flight,  
What cause they took, what happy signs they shew. *Dry.*
28. To swallow; to receive.  
Consider the insatiation of several bodies, and of their  
appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Turkeys take down stones, having found in the gizzard of  
one no less than seven hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
29. To swallow as a medicine.  
Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit  
above all the world, and as fulsome a dose as you give him  
he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation,  
though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*  
Upon this assurance he took phylick. *Locke.*  
The glutinous muclage that is on the outides of the seeds  
washed off causes them to take. *Mortimer's Husband.*
30. To choose one of more.  
Take to thee from among the cherubim  
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*  
Either but one man, or all men are kings: take which you  
please it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*
31. To copy.  
Our phoenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,  
Beauty alone cou'd beauty take so right. *Dryden.*
32. To convey; to carry; to transport.  
Carry sir John Falstaff to the fleet,  
Take all his company along with him. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
He sat him down in a street; for no man took them into  
his house to lodging. *Judges xix. 15.*
33. To fasten on; to seize.  
Whereforever he taketh him he teareth him; and he foam-  
eth. *Mark ix. 18.*  
No temptation hath taken you, but such as is common to  
man. *1 Cor. x. 13.*  
When the frost and rain have taken them they grow dan-  
gerous. *Temple.*  
At first they warm, then scorch, and then they take,  
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;  
At length grown strong their mother-tize forsake,  
And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*  
No beast will eat four grafs till the frost hath taken it. *Mort.*  
In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round  
the field, that the fire may not take the hedges. *Mortimer.*
34. Not to refuse; to accept.  
Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be  
surely put to death. *Nam. xxxv. 31.*  
Thou tak'st thy mother's word too far, said he,  
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*  
He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives  
the father absolute power over him, will find him answer  
nothing: we are to take his word for this. *Locke.*  
Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the  
great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and  
goldsmiths will take it of him. *Locke.*
35. To adopt.  
I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a  
God. *Exod. vi. 7.*
36. To change with respect to place.  
When he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them  
to the host. *Luke x. 35.*

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- He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out,  
it was leproous. *Exod. iv. 6.*  
If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait  
ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will  
not beat below the ligature; yet do but take it off, and it  
will beat immediately. *Ray.*  
Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into  
the sea, where they were sometimes taken up alive. *Addison.*
37. To separate.  
A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any  
nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where  
still there remains as much to be added as if none were taken  
out. *Locke.*
- The living fabrick now in pieces takes,  
Of every part due observation make; *Blackmore.*  
All which such art discovers.
38. To admit.  
Let not a widow be taken into the number under three-  
score. *1 Tim. v. 9.*
- Though so much of heav'n appears in my make, *Swift.*  
The foulest impressions I easily take.
39. To pursue; to go in.  
He alone,  
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way. *Milton.*  
To the port she takes her way,  
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*  
Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,  
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*  
It was her fortune once to take her way  
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
40. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.  
They shall not take shame. *Mic. ii. 6.*  
Thou hast scourged me, and hast taken pity on me. *Tob.*  
They take delight in approaching to God. *Isa. lviii. 2.*  
Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Bar. iv. 30.*  
Men die in desire of some things which they take to heart. *Bacon.*
- Few are so wicked as to take delight  
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*  
Children, if kept out of ill company, will take a pride to  
behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed. *Locke on Education.*
41. To endure; to bear.  
I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrel-  
some, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with  
those that will take it. *L'Estrange.*  
Won't you then take a jest? *Spectator, N° 422.*  
He met with such a reception as those only deserve who  
are content to take it. *Swift's Miscel.*
42. To draw; to derive.  
The firm belief of a future judgment, is the most forcible  
motive to a good life; because taken from this consideration  
of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*
43. To leap; to jump over.  
That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,  
To cudgel you, and make you take the hatch. *Shakespeare.*
44. To assume.  
Fit you to the custom,  
And take t'ye as your predecessors have,  
Your honour with your form. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
I take liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from  
having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind  
they are not known. *Locke.*
45. To allow; to admit.  
Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language  
of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of  
it. *Locke.*  
Chemists take, in our present controversy, something for  
granted which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*
46. To receive with fondness.  
I lov'd you still, and took your weak excuses, *Dryden.*  
Took you into my bosom.
47. To carry out for use.  
He commanded them that they should take nothing for  
their journey, save a staff. *Mar. vi. 8.*
48. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.  
This I take it  
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakespeare.*  
The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known.  
Sometimes they take them for vacuum, whereas they are  
the most active of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The farmer took himself to have deserved as much as any  
man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their  
first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*  
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he  
was deceived; and so took that for virtue and affection which  
was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*  
Our depraved appetites cause us often to take that for  
true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. *Dryden.*
- So soft his tresses, fill'd with tickling pearl,  
You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*